

.chor of safety to us. (To Nicholas Lewis,  
1791. F. V.,

*t.*, NATIONAL.—The incorporation of a bank, and the pow-ned by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to ited States by the Constitution. They are not among rers specially enumerated; for these are: 1st. A power axes for the purpose of paying the debts of the United but no debt is payed by this bill, nor any tax laid. 2d. rrow money." But this bill neither borrows money nor the borrowing it. \* \* \* 3d. "To regulate com-vith foreign nations, and among the States, and with the tribes." To erect a bank and regulate commerce are ferent acts. He who erects a bank creates a subject of rce in its bills; so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, a dollar out of the mines; yet neither of these persons js commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be and sold, is not to prescribe the regulations for buying ling. \* \* \* Still less are these powers covered by icr of the special regulations. Nor are they within >f the general phrases, which are the two following: I. taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United that is to say, "to lay taxes for the purpose of providing general welfare." For the laying of taxes is the power, general welfare the purpose for which the power is to be :d. They are not to lay 'taxes *ad libitum* for any pur-ey please; but only to pay the debts or provide for the of the Union. In like manner, they are not to do any-icy please to provide for the general welfare, but only ixes for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not ribing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct ependent power to do any act they please which might the good of the Union would render all the preceding >sequent enumerations of power completely useless. It •educe the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of ing a Congress with power to do whatever would be for >d of the United States; and, as they would be the sole if the good or evil, it would be also a power to do what-